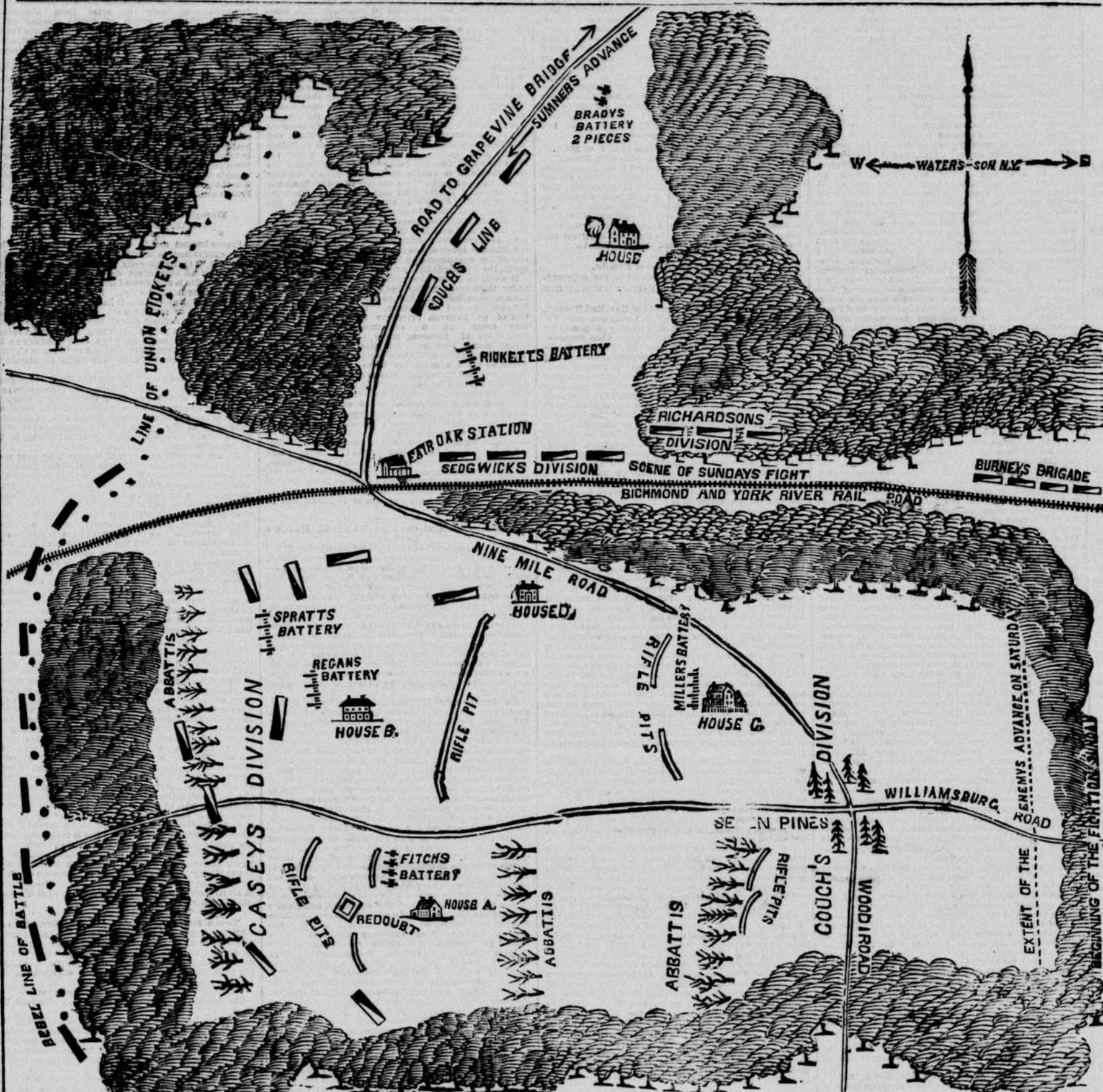


M'CLELLAN'S GREAT BATTLE FIELD.

The Field of the Three Days Desperate Fighting in Front of Richmond, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 31 and June 1 and 2.



M'CLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

The Great Battle Before Richmond.

Special Despatches from the Army to the Herald.

The Three Days Desperate Struggle.

SCENES ALONG THE LINE OF BATTLE.

The Pluck and Endurance of Our Troops.

Over Five Thousand Rebels Killed and Wounded and Fifteen Hundred Taken Prisoners.

Our Loss Estimated at Less Than Four Thousand in Killed and Wounded.

OUR SPLENDID BAYONET CHARGES.

Names of the Killed and Wounded as Far as Known.

Another field has been made glorious by the success of our arms, and another day is memorable in our history. But the field is a bloody one, and the day is a "Day of the Golden Spurs," for not only did the rank and file pour out life lavishly, but there have been but few battles so fatal to officers. Three brigades on our side, and two on the knowledge of the side of the enemy, were hit. Some brigades were left without a Colonel, and no brigade but lost one or more of its colonels; no regiment but lost some field officers, and some had no field officer left. Line officers, too, fell in great numbers, and this indicates that, however it may have been at Bull Run, our officers now know their duty and are ready to do it.

THE FIRST DAY.

Saturday, May 31, 1862, is distinguished to the future as the first day of the hard fought battle of the Seven Pines. This battle was an attempt of the rebel generals to force our line, and to drive back upon the Chickahominy river, now greatly swollen, the left wing of the Union army. Many suppose the present high state of the Chickahominy river not to be natural; that the rebels, by some contrivance of dams near its head, have flooded it, and that their strategy went so far as to involve our original passage of the stream, which they are thus thought to have permitted, that they might seal off the stream behind us, and then, by an overwhelming attack, cut off and destroy the whole of Gen. Keyes' command and whatever other troops might be in its rear.

THE REBEL PUNCH AT THE FIRST ONSET. Perfectly informed of our position and force, they chose a point for their attack, that could least be

it. They intended the blow to be desperate, and made it with their best troops. Eighteen thousand men of the rebel army, in one division—men from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia—men of high courage and admirable discipline—led by Gen. Longstreet, left Richmond at daylight on that Saturday, and went out to battle. They went also to ruin, failure and defeat. Never did simple courage more deserve success than they did; never did soldiers fall less under fire or show a better front than they did through five long hours of that day. But they have returned to Richmond, save that large proportion of them that, side by side with so many of our own brave men, "look proudly to Heaven from the death bed of fame." Returned to Richmond, and far to the rear of the left wing the Chickahominy tumbles turbulently on, the Union lines are drawn closer than ever; "the Gauntlet is still at their gates."

THE BATTLE AN IMPORTANT ONE. Though the battle of the Seven Pines may not be the bloodiest of the war, it is the most important battle yet fought, and it is the one in which the armies of either side have had their hardest fight.

Nor will it fall far behind any other fight in respect to loss, as our own will amount to eight hundred killed and three thousand wounded; while the loss of the enemy is fully one thousand killed and four thousand wounded. Nearly all of our men are accounted for, and the number of our missing is consequently very small, while of the enemy's men we have taken from a thousand to fifteen hundred prisoners.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

From a short distance beyond the Chickahominy river the highway to Richmond, known as the Williamsburg road, runs directly west to the rebel capital. Seven miles east of Richmond on this road is the place known as the Seven Pines. Near to the Seven Pines a common country road, known to us as the Nine Mile road, crosses the main road, and on the left (our left) runs through the woods towards White Oak Swamp. On the right the road runs in a northwesterly direction by Fair Oak station, on the Richmond Railroad to Richmond. By this road it is nine miles from the Seven Pines to the city. In the northeastern angle of this road and the main road is a house (G) in a swamp, and farther up the same road beyond a swampy wood is another house (D). A third house stands to the right of the Richmond road, half a mile nearer to Richmond (B), and a fourth on the left hand side of that road (A). Beyond the latter house was a large open cultivated field. House (B) also stood in an open field. Toward Richmond both these fields are bounded by a thick wood, the edge of which had been felled to form an abatis, and obstruct the progress of the enemy. Dense woods ran all along our left, but nearly all the battle field has once been cultivated, though in parts of it there was a high growth of wood when we came up. This was felled, and formed abatis.

GENERAL CASEY'S PORTION. General Casey's pickets were in the edge of the wood beyond the house (B), and his camp was formed with his first brigade on the right, the second in the centre, and the third on the left of a line across the plain, in the rear of some considerable earthworks, hastily thrown up soon after his occupation of the point. These works, a redoubt on the left, and a line of rifle pits, were planned by Lieutenant McCallister, of United States Engineers, and executed by Lieutenant E. Walter West, acting engineer on General Casey's staff.

GENERAL CASEY'S STRENGTH. It is necessary to speak of the condition of Gen. Casey's command, and it will, perhaps, not be contraband to say of it what is not true of any other division of the army, and what will not be true of that division after a few weeks of rest. It was made up when first organized of very raw troops—the latest enlistments of our immense army. There was no cohesive strength even in the regiments, discipline was lax and the men, as soon as active service was formed, were pushed into active service—made to march and starve with our year old regiments; to bivouac and fight side by side with those who had been out so long as to begin to consider themselves veterans. Numbers consequently became sick, and this weakened the division greatly. Moreover it had on the day of the battle an unusually extensive picket line, and nearly every regiment had out three or six miles of picket

fatigue duty. From these various causes this division did not on Saturday have in the field more than six thousand effective men.

THE REBEL GENERAL'S STRENGTH. General Longstreet, as we have said, left Richmond with the long effective force of his command—six brigades—purposely to drive us across the Chickahominy. Other troops also came; and a number of prisoners state the force in the field at five divisions. They advanced down the Williamsburg road, and thus the whole brunt of the first attack fell upon Gen. Casey.

HOW THE FIGHT BEGAN. It was about noon when we first heard the scattered fire of our pickets in front. For two or three days before there had been skirmish between the pickets near the road in front, and it was mistaken for another affair of the same kind, and thus some time was lost; for, instead of the dispositions that should have been made, a regiment was simply ordered out—the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania—to support the pickets.

This regiment went out quickly, was formed near the road, and almost stumbled upon the enemy advancing in line of battle. Before the men had even loaded their pieces, the One Hundred and Third received a full and steady volley, from the effects of which it did not recover. That one fire—delivered almost as a complete surprise, and which our men could not return—cut down, perhaps, one-fifth of the regiment, and demoralized the remainder. No more service was had from the One Hundred and Third that day; and, what was worse, the men began to stream to the rear with the old story of "cut to pieces." It ought to be a crime punishable with death in our army for any soldier to say that his regiment was "cut to pieces;" it is a shibboleth with many in which they boast their own disgrace, though in this case it was somewhat different. Of course, this stream of men had no good effect upon the spirits of their fellows, and thus the day began in misfortune.

THE FORMATION OF THE BATTLE. But that one volley, while it annihilated the regiment, also quickened their courage, and they were, the mistake that had been made, and that the enemy was upon us. Casey's force was turned out in a hurry and formed, and Colonel Bailey, of New York, Casey's Chief of Artillery, had the enemy's line under his fire before it had gotten through the first wood, and before the line was completely formed.

THE ARTILLERY. Spratts' battery, which was posted in a field to the right of the road and near the edge of the wood, and Regan's battery, which was also in the same field, between Spratts' and the house B, got into action immediately, and were supported by the One Hundredth New York in the road to the left, by the Eleventh Maine and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on their right, and by the Ninety-second New York in the rear. Both batteries did splendid execution; but the enemy's line advanced slightly and steadily, receiving the fire with apparently perfect coolness, and firing in return with great effect.

THE REBEL ADVANCE IN FINE ORDER. As the enemy's line came into fire of our infantry, regiment after regiment gave it to them in fine style; but still, though there was many a gap in their lines, there was no break. Fire after fire tore through their ranks, but could not break them, and our three regiments engaged at that point fell back, a little shaky, perhaps, but still in order.

ON THE FENCE. Spratts' battery was composed of Napoleon guns. Four hundred yards in front of the place where it was posted there was a rather difficult rail fence, which the rebel line had to cross. As they came up to it the four Napoleons played upon them fearfully with grape and canister. They could not pass the fence. Every time that they came up to it the new discharge tore their line asunder, moved wide gaps through their formation, and held them there beyond the fence. They did not pass the fence until Spratts' grape and canister were gone. He could not be supplied again, for the wagons were beyond the Chickahominy. So the rebels passed the fence, and Colonel Bailey, with his four Napoleons, fell back to the redoubt.

REGAN'S BATTERY IN DANGER. Regan's battery still maintained his service fire. But now the enemy dashed his line in the most perfect manner, and came for that. Should he have a few more pieces? Not if he could prevent it, and the fire of the

battery became warmer, while that of the four infantry did not support it as it was rebuffed. But fire could not prevent it. General Casey saw that in spite of what fire could do the battery was gone.

A BAYONET CHARGE. The old hero, conspicuous on his large gray horse and by his white hair, rode into the thickest of the fire, formed the four regiments—the Ninety-second and One Hundredth New York, the Eleventh Maine, and the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania—into line, gave the word, and led the charge in person. Fire could not save the battery, but the bayonet did. Back went the rebel line, driven fairly out of existence. Plenty were behind, however, to take its place, and still the enemy came on. And now a new line appeared on the right bank of Casey's front, and the Regan's battery and its supports fell back. Another attack came simultaneously on the left flank, held by the Ninety-eighth and Ninety-sixth New York, and they too retired, still in good order.

IN THE REDOUBT. Casey's division was thus fairly driven into his first line of defence, and the enemy advanced against that. In the redoubt, on the left, was Bates' battery of six pieces, which immediately began to put in reasons why it should not be taken. In support were the Fifty-first and Eighty-fifth New York and the Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and First Pennsylvania. Fitch's battery was posted to the right and in rear of the redoubt. Behind this line Casey's other regiments were retired.

THE REBELS' STEADY ADVANCE. There was a silence of a few moments and the rebel line again began its terrible advance. Bates' and Fitch's batteries had already opened, and now also the four rebel batteries did the same, and the rebel infantry and our own infantry. Never since this war began has there been heard a more terrible fusillade. At this time the line of the rebel line was formed of Jenkins' Palmetto Sharpshooters (South Carolinians), the Sixth South Carolina regiment and the Sixth North Carolina. A fair view of this line was obstructed by the abatis of fallen timber between us and it; but we knew how steadily it came on, for over the obstruction of branches and green leaves we could see the light, faint fringe of smoke curl up from the continual fire, and far above the smoke their white battle flag fluttered proudly out and showed how fast they came.

THE BATTLE FLAG. This battle flag is a double-edged sword, and has given rise to many stories of the enemy's exhibition of flags of truce in battle. It is a small, square, white flag, with sometimes a regimental insignia upon the centre, and at others with a green cross charged with stars. It is light—as we know, having taken one and just the thing to carry.

THE REBELS SHOW THE WORKS—OUR GUNS LOW. Well, the enemy reached the redoubt and the rifle pits and stormed both. In the redoubt was left Bates' whole battery, and two of Spratts' guns, because they could not be taken away; but every gun was spiked. Out of one of one hundred and thirty-eight horses only twenty-eight were left alive.

GENERAL CASEY'S FORCE PREPARED FOR THE FIGHT. Casey's resistance was now pretty well done with. His batteries were all on route rearward, and the majority of his regiments were completely broken. But we must not overlook what the gallant old soldier had already really done. General Casey had apparently been seen, from the very first, sanguine of his ability to hold Casey's position, and had given his whole attention to see that Casey's line of battle, behind Casey, should be such as to hold the enemy and check him there at least. Thus Casey was thus far left alone, save some assistance rendered by the New York Sixty-second, Fifty-fifth, and a regiment from Kearney's division; but this assistance was completely ineffective.

WHAT GENERAL CASEY HAD DONE. It was now half-past four. The attack began shortly after twelve o'clock, and the battle was in full fury at two. Thus for three hours and a half General Casey, with six thousand raw troops, had sustained the whole weight of the rebel onsets—an onset more in force at least triple his own, and with the very old regiments of the Southern army. From Casey's front to the point of his last resistance it is not half a mile, and he had taken the enemy three hours and a half to advance that half mile. Thus Casey had stood in the way to some purpose. He had given the enemy three hours and a half of hard fight; he had lost by ammunition nearly

every fourth man that he had in the field, and he had lost many of his best officers, including his gallant and capable Chief of Artillery, Colonel Bailey, and now at last he was compelled, with a heavy heart, to relinquish the unequal struggle. Let those who are disposed to speak of how Casey gave way remember exactly what Casey did.

HINTS TO THE READER. During the quiet that ensued after the loss of Casey's last position General Heintzelman arrived upon the field, and assumed the command that had previously been held by General Keyes.

COUCH'S DIVISION. General Couch, upon whose command the enemy was next to fall, had upon the field parts of twelve regiments. The brigade that contained his oldest troops—General Devens—had only the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, and the Thirty-sixth New York on the field; and each of these regiments had three companies out on picket. Peck's brigade also, and Abercrombie's (late Graham's) were both weak and ready for any emergency—prepared to do his best. Upon the first intimation of the enemy's advance, his division was quickly turned out and posted.

COUCH'S POSITION. Two lines of rifle pits, rather inadequate for the purpose, had been constructed in advance of Couch's camp, and in open fields to either side of the main road, and in front of the cross road. In the pits to the left of the road the Fifty-fifth New York and the Sixty-second New York had first been placed; but when they went ahead, the Massachusetts Tenth was placed behind the pits, with the Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania on its left and rear in the wood. On the right, and a little in rear of the Tenth, was posted battery C, First Pennsylvania artillery, Captain McCarthy. In the pits to the right of the road, and nearest to the road, was the Thirty-sixth New York; to the right of the Thirty-sixth the Seventh Massachusetts; in rear, and to the right of the Seventh, was Captain Miller's battery of light twelve-pounders. Farther to the right, in advance, and resting on the Nine Mile road, was the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, and behind it the First Long Island. The Thirty-first and Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and the First Chasseurs were also on the right, towards Fair Oak station. Brady's battery was in the same neighborhood, and Flood's battery was placed behind the Nine Mile road, near to its junction with the main road. Such were the positions taken by the respective parts of Couch's command.

CUT TO PIECES. At two o'clock the Williamsburg road was lined with a stream of men on their way to the rear. Many were wounded, and they seemed to show their wounds as the explanation of why they went in that direction. Others were sick, and others again were the fragments of the broken regiments—the Hundred and Third, Hundred and Fourth, and other Pennsylvania regiments—for it is only simple justice to say that the Pennsylvania division, however, was composed in a very large degree of Pennsylvania troops. General Keyes and Couch both endeavored to arrest this rearward stream—at first by moral suasion, and subsequently by a guard. Lieutenant Eccleston, the efficient Provost Marshal of Couch's division was posted in the road with his men, and did what could be done in the matter. This, however, soon passed out of all thought.

GENERAL KEYES. Our General, accompanied by his staff, rode to every part of the field, and did much by the example of entire indifference to the enemy's fire to inspire the men.

COUCH ENGAGED. It was a little more than half-past four when the renewed advance of the enemy brought them to Couch's line. His line was not drawn exactly parallel to the enemy's advance, but was oblique in such a manner that its right became first engaged. Once more the woods were alive with fire. Gallant Colonel Nellie, with the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, was first into it, and by his presence kept up the spirit of his men. His fire had been reserved until the enemy were very near to him, and only six rounds had been discharged, when his own men and the enemy's were fairly face to face.

CHARGE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS—THE REBELS' CURSE. Then the gallant Colonel gave his men the word to charge, and went in ahead to show them how to do it. Again the cold steel was offered and again the men of the South refused it. They gave way and scattered before the Twenty-third, and the way was clear; but now Nellie had the fire of the enemy upon his right and left, and began to suffer severely as he fell back to his place. Many of his men also had gone down in the charge, beside those that were hit—for it was over difficult ground—and as they came up again did not find their regiment. Thus the Twenty-third was weakened, but fell back fighting, and Colonel Nellie with his colors and flag was seen on the First Long Island, the next regiment to his line.

WILL THE EVENT COME OFF. And in a few minutes later our whole right was in hot battle. There the fight seemed to have flamed a nucleus, and supports were poured in. From the left the Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, and the Sixty-second New York were hurried across, and a brigade of Kearney's division—Birney's brigade—then on the railroad, was ordered to push ahead and get into action at that point.

ON THE LEFT.

THE DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS. Meanwhile another misfortune happened on our left. From its place near the rifle pits the Massachusetts Tenth was ordered into a piece of ground nearly surrounded with abatis and with the thick wood on its left, and the two regiments which had supported its left—the Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania—were ordered to the right. Thus the Tenth was left in a bad place and entirely without support. As the enemy advanced firing, and the fire of the Tenth, McCarthy's and Miller's batteries—for Miller, from his side of the field, when he could not get a clear shot at the enemy in front, threw his missiles clear across the field, and with awful effect too, as the enemy advanced under this fire, and the Tenth became engaged in front, a body of the enemy made their way through the woods on its flank. Lieutenant Eccleston was the first to discover this body, and rode desperately over the field to find General Couch, that he might get an order for the Tenth to move, and so save it. But the gallant fellow's exertions were vain. General Couch was in the thick of the struggle, on the right, and the Tenth was reached in time. Colonel Briggs was informed of the approach of the Tenth, but as he knew the position that Peck's regiments had held he deemed the report incredible, and went into the woods to see. He had not far to go. There they were, not only in the woods, but through it, and are an order could be given they delivered their fire full in the rear of the Tenth.

THEY HAD TO GIVE WAY—NOT FORCED AGAIN. Utter confusion was the result. The regiment broke, but it proved itself to possess that power which has been denied to volunteers, and claimed as the special attribute of old and so-called "regular" soldiers, namely, the power of regeneration. It was rallied, and became once more a complete regiment, with only those out whose bodies lay upon the field. Nay, they did it repeatedly. Four different times they were broken on that day, and four different times the gallant Tenth was rallied and went back into the fight. Let some regular regiment boast that.

THEY AGAIN GOT FORWARD. Thus reformed the Tenth went back into the rifle pits to the left of the road. But the left now rested upon others. Kearney was in and at it. Berry's brigade, and a portion of Jameson's now held the left, and the Tenth was soon called across to take part in the bitter struggle at that point, which was then our right, but which, by the extension of our line, to the arrival of fresh troops on both sides, eventually became the centre.

ON THE RIGHT.

THE REBELS' REINFORCED AND OUR ADVANCE. After the brilliant fight of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, which which we have described above, the enemy brought up a large reinforcement of fresh troops and advanced again in the same old battle that had been observed in his line throughout the day. Miller's battery, a splendid battery of Napoleons, formed in a field in advance of the nine mile road, and tore the rebel ranks terribly until the rebel artillery got the exact range of it, and hit the pieces every time. Then it changed its place, and Brady's battery farther to the right kept up a rapid fire. Soon the Thirty-sixth New York, the Seventh Massachusetts, the First Long Island, the First Chasseurs, the Sixty-first, Thirty-first, Thirty-third and Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, the Sixty-second New York and the Tenth Massachusetts were all hotly engaged at that point. Three batteries also played

(CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE)

urgent reasoning of the "Amenity dollar," that their bread, as well as ours, depends upon the institution of slavery. For, without slaves we can never raise sugar nor cotton, which is the life-blood of our prosperity, and, without this, we are prevented from buying, and they are excluded from selling to us, their grain, flour, pork, mules, horses, coal, hemp, besides their manufactures, or obtaining employment for mechanical labor. Seeing, therefore, our sugar and cotton fields disappear, and all trade and commerce on the Mississippi, and New Orleans a charred and smoking desert, they are forced to acknowledge, as all Europe will be compelled to do, that on the preordained institution of slavery depends the commerce and prosperity of the world. The North must soon feel, to a far greater extent than France or England, the loss of our cotton and commerce, when the whole slave will rise and annihilate themselves from the wild despair of beggary starvation, which must soon overtake them like the destroying flames of a prairie fire. "When the wicked bear rule, the people mourn."

A malicious captain of a company, describing the feelings of his men the first time they overcame in camp, said they were intense [in tent]. A bombshell immediately exploded near the spot!

It has rained all day very hard, ever since early this morning, and still continues.

Affairs at Corinth Just Previous to the Evacuation—Continued.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Register, May 10.] Corinth, May 7, 1862.

The idea seems to have prevailed at Pittsburg some days ago that Beauregard was about to retire from Corinth, and it is possible that the late demonstrations by the rebels were made, among other things, for the purpose of ascertaining his movements. I need not tell you readers that General Beauregard has not thought of quitting this place, unless it be to pursue the enemy back to the river.

It is evident, if reports be true in part, that Halleck does not consider his defeat impossible, or even improbable; otherwise he would not be preparing to defend the roads after he shall have advanced over them. Whatever be his plans, however, whether a bold and manly attack, and a fair stand up fight, or an attempted siege, or a movement on our flanks, he will find Beauregard and his brave officers and men prepared to dispute every inch of ground to the very last ditch. The truth is, the Confederates do not intend to be whipped at Corinth, either by arms or stratagem. When they do fight, it will be, as it were, in front of their own doors, with their mothers, wives and little ones looking on and praying for their success. To suffer defeat in such a posture, and upon their own soil, with the full knowledge that their heartless enemies will be despised, and their helpless families driven from their homes, is a fate too horrid to be thought of. Better that every man should perish, and the last one of us be swept from the earth, than that the vile monsters who now hover around our homes should conquer this fair land. Defeat is death, or, what is worse, slavery. Colonel Adams, who was captured a few days ago, declared that "the federal army does not come to coax and persuade, but to force and subjugate us to our duty."

Think of this, ye men of the South, and be sure to give this insolent army a blow from which it shall never recover.

IMPORTANT FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

Ten Thousand Rebels Taken Prisoners and Fifteen Thousand Arms Captured.

NINE LOCOMOTIVES SEIZED.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF GEN. POPE.

The Panic of Beauregard and His Army,

etc., etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

The following despatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:—

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major General Commanding.

News from Nashville.

THE REBELS AT WINCHESTER DISPENSED—ARRIVAL OF PAROLED UNION PRISONERS, ETC.

NASHVILLE, June 4, 1862.

Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry made a dash into Winchester today, dispersing a large force of rebels; captured a fighting preacher, Captain Timble.

Fifteen hundred Union prisoners, captured by the rebels at Shiloh, arrived here to-day, released on parole. The rebels had not enough to feed them. They had but one ration on Friday. They had been taken to Georgia.

The Regatta To-day.

The Yacht Club will have their annual regatta to-day.

The following vessels have been entered for the day:—Sloop, third class, measuring 500 square feet and under—Nautilus, entered by T. M. Nimmo, area 600 square feet; Cleopatra, by G. McCallister, Jr., area 641 square feet; Lapwing, by T. E. Lewis, area 618 square feet. The time to be allowed, 1 7/10 seconds a square foot.

Sloop, second class, measuring from 500 to 1,000 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, second class, measuring from 1,000 to 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by W. H. McVicker, area 618 square feet; Sloop, second class, measuring from 1,500 to 2,000 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.

Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet; Sloop, first class, measuring over 1,500 square feet—Sloop, entered by J. B. Stewart, area 618 square feet.